

Mechanics' Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For the *Mechanics' Advocate*
SONG FOR THE ASPIRING.

BY WM. DUTHIE.

I.
There are whose bosoms dull and cold
Ambition never stirred,
Who poorly born, as poor grow old,
To mourn their ills unheard;
To rise with other men they crave,
Yet will not strive so far;
Scarcely content with what they have,
Yet bound to what they are.

II.
There let them lie! but ah! not we
Will choose to nestle there,
But be as we would wish to be,
And do that which we dare.
Be this the motto of the brave
Who wage ambition's war:
"To be content with what we have,
But ne'er with what we are!"

III.
Oh God! thou know'st 'tis not a crime
To love the praise of men,
To seek on some high spot to climb,
That we may meet their ken;
'Tis not a crime to be a slave
Of honor's glowing star,—
To be content with what we have,
Tho' not with what we are!

IV.
'Tis not a crime to covet good
To other's good allied;
'Tis not a crime to feel our blood
Leap up with honest pride!
The world is but a moving grave
If soaring thoughts we mar,—
Let's be content with what we have,
But ne'er with what we are!

London, (Eng.), April 28, 1848.

FALSE PRIDE.

TALE OF EVERY DAY LIFE.—BY MISS M. W. HALE.

"JULIA, who was that ordinary looking creature with you to-day? A new acquaintance which your very republican taste has made, I suppose."

"Not at all. She was a poor Irishwoman, who being a stranger in town, had lost her way and applied to me to set her right. As I was going in the same direction, I offered to show her the street she was seeking."

"And in a few days she will be calling to thank you for your kindness, and you can do no less than return the civility. You carry your crude notions so far."

"She must be a cunning magician truly; since I gave her no clue by which she could find me, nor did I even learn her own name, though with the ready loquacity of her people, she gave me many particulars of her life."

"Well," said the laughing Ellen, "how you can disgrace yourself in such a manner, I cannot understand. You had as lief walk with an Irishwoman as a prince, and are as lavish of your smiles on a beggar as you would be on a Right Honorable Countess. For my part, I hope I may never stoop so far as to walk the entire length of Tremont street with a low paddy-woman."

"A low paddy-woman, my dear Julia, as you term her, if she have the kindly feelings of our nature, is far more entitled to attention than the tinsel beauties who

oftener receive it. A rough exterior may often hide the purest and kindest heart. I should not wish any more than yourself, to consider as my intimate friend an uneducated Irishwoman."

"But why not, my cousin fair? Your practice is against your theory, for that you say teaches you that one is as good as another."

"You misunderstand me. As worthy a gentle word, a kind service, as deserving of polite treatment under all circumstances as the wealthiest and most noble. You smile. But a person entirely ignorant of the forms of society, often shows herself a far greater proficient in that politeness which springs from the heart. My good will and my kind services I trust I render to all, as occasions demand. My intimate friendship and the warmth of my affections must depend upon causes over which I may have no control, but which still are very powerful. A cultivated mind, high moral and religious principle, these you know I consider essential requisites, and you scarcely do me justice when you confound the mere kind office I render a fellow creature, with the love I cherish for my nearest and dearest friends. No, love! you are far dearer to me than any Irishwoman can be. That I think you have foibles, you may be aware. That you have many excellent qualities I have often told you. But, Ellen, your false ideas of pride are at the foundation of all your defects. A little more experience and knowledge of human nature will, I trust, effect a reformation," said she, smiling.

Ellen was almost tempted to be angry, but there was a sweetness in her cousin's reproof which carried conviction to her heart, and the angry thought rested unspoken on her lip.

"And now," continued Julia, "let me ask who was with you on Tuesday? A gentleman by his dress, a scholar by pretension, a flatterer by profession. In short, Charles Harbury is no acquaintance to be courted or to be proud of."

"But, Julia, you are so particular. There are very few you consider as good as you, and besides you are so cold and calm, that one might as well melt an iceberg, as your hard and flinty heart. Perhaps Herbert Seymour—"

"Stop, my dear, you know my opinion of our early playmate, that he is every thing good and noble. Surely she who can count as a friend so lofty a character, cannot covet the attentions of a man like Charles Harbury."

"But how stiff he is, and I think somewhat unpolished and appears so little at his ease. When he tries to say a civil thing, he does it as though he had committed a blunder. Now Charles is so graceful and accomplished."

"And because the coin is well polished, it passes current with you, though it be counterfeit, and you are inclined to forget the baser metal which the shining surface conceals."

"But, Julia, he visits in the first society. The Linwoods, the Mercers, and Grace Selwyn, whose smile is a gem, and whose word is a passport, say he is irresistible."

"Your opinion, then, is a matter of faith merely, and your judgment is the reflected taste of others. Seriously speaking, a rogue with the assistance of his tailor, and his own effrontery, may pass even through the first society. But tell me, Ellen, who is really most disgraced, I who walked the length of Tremont street, with a poor, but neatly clothed Irishwoman, or you, who traveled the same distance with the fashionable, but idle Charles Harbury? I should not wish my brother to consider him a near friend, still less a lady, and that lady my dear cousin Ellen. Herbert Seymour had the courage to tell you of your faults, and thus he won your ill favor."

"Herbert Seymour again, that paragon! O, that he would return and lay his laurels at my cousin's feet.

Verily, he hath no dearer friend. I should like to hear him 'pop the question.' It would be done with a grace all his own."

"A truce to such jesting. Dear Ellen, may you never learn that they who flatter you most, are not your truest friends. Herbert's most keen reproof is of more value than the gilded compliments of those who say you never do wrong; for it would be uttered in kindness and in truth. His worth may pass a while unregarded, while Charles Harbury wins and wears the favors of the ladies. A day of reckoning will come, however, even in this world."

"Well, as long as he is the fashion, I suppose humble I may tolerate him, and if the wealthy lionize him, why may I not bestow the poor pittance of my smile upon him?"

"There is the mischief. The wealthy, from their position in society, take the lead, and whom they patronize, be he a strolling foreigner or an idle countryman, their imitators are sure to favor. The rich should make merit the passport to their notice, and until gentility is graduated by a higher standard than mere wealth, or fashion, or external grace, we shall have no aristocracy of worth. Mankind is long in learning wisdom from experience; but until we have a conviction that all well dressed females are not duchesses, and that valets sometimes assume the title of count without the dignity, quiet, unobtrusive goodness will have little chance of reaching the position it may be eminently calculated to adorn. No, Ellen, our standard is an external one, not that which reaches the heart and inner life; and notwithstanding our boasted republicanism, we are at heart as much devoted to the tinsel, glare, and unmeaning ceremony of fashion, as ever a monied aristocracy in the old world. I was with your favorite theory, my cousin, but you have yet to learn sad, though salutary lessons."

Ellen and Julia Clement were cousins, yet sisters in affection. Still their characters were totally unlike, as their previous conversation would imply. There was a lofty greatness in the soul of Julia, which manifested itself in all she did and uttered, a fearless independence and an unconquerable attachment to truth. It was less the lip than the heart which spoke, so carefully did she make the former the faithful mirror of the latter. Hers was no conventional politeness for it sprung from the loving depths of her own kindly nature. And when a friendly service was to be done, she asked not who the recipient might be, though, in truth, her gentle offices were oftenest performed for those whom the fashionable world scorned to succor. Money could purchase kindness for the wealthy, but the poor of this world were they to whom she "was rich in good works." And yet her own means were limited. She was the faithful almoner of the abundance of others, but the poor loved scarcely more the needed bounty, than the kind voice of her who brought it; and the gift often remained unheeded, till her own blithe step and warm smile had left their threshold.

Ellen was all impulse, yet not always considerate. She called herself generous, yet even her generosity was selfish. She loved better to give a costly bauble to one who could afford to purchase it, than bestow needed charity on a suffering and worthy object. She would walk miles to accommodate a fashionable friend, but, to use her own words, she would not disgrace herself by being seen with a poor Irishwoman. And yet she had the germs of much that was good and with skilful management, might have been a most estimable girl. Her mother had died during her early childhood, and little responsibility had devolved on her, as the family was managed by a faithful and worthy housekeeper. Mr. Clement asked little beyond seeing his daughter well dressed and his elegantly furnished rooms filled with wealthy and fashionable guests. Thus the really fine mind and noble nature of his daugh-

ter neglected and ungoverned, retained, amid the errors which choked it, scarcely a trace of real and disinterested kindness.

On the death of her father, about one year previous to the time our narrative commences, she had become a resident in her uncle's family. The sterling sense and good example of her cousin, if it did not entirely reform, did much to improve her character. She seemed at times to desire the lofty, yet not unfeminine independence of Julia; but false pride was indeed the root of all her defects, and a true sense of the dignity of virtue and the authority of goodness, could not be grafted in a moment upon her pre-conceived opinions. The influence of her frivolous companions clung round her, and she moved as in a charmed circle, fearful of forfeiting caste among her fashionable acquaintances, by opposition to their theory.

But a change was to come over her, and Julia's words were almost as prophecy, when she told her that she had yet to learn sad, though salutary lessons. Her property, ample enough for her support, had been entrusted to the care of a villain, and within two years from her entrance into her uncle's family it was entirely swept away, and Ellen Clement, stricken and desolate, found that to the loneliness of orphanage, were added the trials of poverty.

Her uncle's income, though sufficient for the maintenance of his family, was limited; and he used the strictest economy in his expenditures. On him, she could not depend, and other connexion to whom she could reasonably look for support, she had not.

And where then turned she for aid, in the hour of sad trial? To the fair, frivolous beings, who had lavished their smiles on her golden hours? To the butterfly Harbury, who had flattered the most gaily around her shrine. Poor Ellen! alas! she found them but broken reeds. For a short time, they mourned with sickly sentiment the change that had come over her fortunes, canvassed her situation at their splendid parties, recognized her at first with a slight bow, and then passed by with a vacant stare, "on the other side."

No, not to these summer friends did she turn, for she would have turned in vain; but to her cold-hearted, singular cousin. It was she who held her feverish hand, and bathed her throbbing temples, who soothed her with a sister's kindness, and sympathized in her sorrows with the depth of a sister's love. Hers was not the affected sympathy which, in endeavoring to comfort, too often inflicts a deeper wound. Solace derived from the springs of deep and fervent piety, she shed over her broken spirit, and Ellen, deserted by those who had vowed eternal friendship, found herself cherished with added kindness by her whose opinions she had ridiculed, and whose charity she had often attacked.

It was a short time after the public announcement of the loss of her property, that the cousins were sitting in their neat little parlor, talking over the past, and laying plans for the future. A note was brought to Miss Clement, which, on opening, she found to contain sundry small bills to the amount of \$50. She commenced a perusal of the billet, but words cannot express the indignation of her feelings, which sent the blood in one tumultuous rush to her cheek and temples. It was as follows:

Miss Clement—We are sorry to hear of your trouble, and have made up a purse among us to remind you of our sympathy. We trust you will receive it in good part. Charles Harbury thinks you will probably open a school, or take in sewing. He says you would do caputally at the first, you paint and draw so beautifully. We shall do what we can for you. We miss you very much from our parties.

Yours, GRACE L. SELWYN.

"They shall suffer for it," were her first words, "and they who have thus unfeelingly insulted me, shall yet sue humbly for my notice. What shall I do? what shall I say? Oh! my heart is full. I could, I could almost—"

"Be ye angry and sin not," whispered the kind voice of Julia Clement. "Return the bills uncommenced upon the heartless Miss Selwyn: an angry rejoinder would but increase the difficulty. The trial is great but strong in the might which comes alone from God, all shall yet be well. We will suffer together, dearest, a school we will open, and you shall show your hollow-hearted coterie how a Christian can suffer, and what constitutes true greatness and real wealth."

"But to be thus deserted," said Ellen. "The gay and the frivolous see no merit in me, now that my wealth has fled, while I have done nothing to deserve the love of the truly good and wise. I am alone, alone."

"Not alone, dear Ellen. The worldly may forsake you, but they whose opinion is most estimable, will love you better for your trials, and value you higher for your struggles. And God is even now speaking from the cloud, and shedding his peace over the trou-

bled waters of your soul. Herbert Seymour, think you he will change?"

"Julia, I taunted and scorned him in my days of pride and empty pleasure. Distant and silent, he may be forgetful. What did I to merit his remembrance? I see it too late; he was a sincere friend. But false pride blinded my vision, and now I have awoke from the gilded dream."

"Herbert seems to have gained in your good graces, my sweet cousin. Your radiant countenance as you thus recur to the past, would compensate for the tossings of your head, and the gentle frowns wherewith you awed him from your presence. You are changed, dear Ellen, and can bear this recurrence to other days."

"Changed, yes dear, dear Julia, but even now the blight sometimes falls on my heart, and pride makes me ashamed of my altered circumstances. Oh! that my father had bequeathed the care of my property to your dear parent, instead of his dishonest partner, Morven. But pray for me, that into whatever depth of poverty I may yet fall, the sustaining grace of God may be my stay. May my heart hush its repinings and may it be humbled as that of a child."

The project of the school succeeded admirably. Julia Clement was the life and soul of the enterprise, and Ellen, who had really received the best instruction which our city affords, was highly accomplished, and concurred in her cousin's well matured and well executed plans. It was Julia's friends who patronized them, and the school soon became well filled and highly reputed. Ellen's character gained daily in strength and beauty. Impulse became principle, and yet she lost not the eager enthusiasm of her nature. The depths of her pride were broken up. Bitter experience had taught her, that when wealth has flown the friendship of the world also takes wings and flies away. To gain a comfortable maintenance seemed now her only aim; while the eternal riches of the spiritual kingdom, was the fair goal of her fondest desires. Never had she so well appreciated the inexhaustible wealth of a human mind; and new beauties were daily unfolding to her expanding vision. Julia, noble and disinterested, gazed on her in joy; and often as she witnessed a proof of her self-conquest her own eye glistened, and the silent approving testimonial was far dearer than the more vehement adulation lavished on her, by the gay companions of her prosperity.

And Julia's work was truly a labor of love, for the sum rightly due to herself, she generously gave to Ellen, and would receive no other remuneration than the weeping thanksgiving of her grateful cousin.

It was towards the close of a bright day of June, that sweetest and most radiant of the sisterhood. The sweet briar and jessamine sent in their mingled odors, through the window at which Ellen, alone and thoughtful, was seated. Her thoughts were communing with the past, yet not in sorrow. She went forward to the future, yet not in despair. She saw the hand of God in her trials, He had been with her through the dark valley, and the full adoration of her heart went up to Him, even for the chastenings of His Providence.

She was interrupted in her reverie, by the entrance of Julia, whose beaming countenance told of some unexpected good fortune: and she seemed to have caught a portion of her cousin's enthusiasm, as her usually calm tone gave way to the eager exclamation,

"He is coming, he is coming, Herbert Seymour. I hold a letter in my hand, which says at the farthest he shall be here on Thursday."

"A letter from Herbert is no strange circumstance, my animated cousin. Judging from the frequent recurrence of his favors, and the little mystery which has seemed to hang over them, and also from your exceeding great joy, I might suppose he had come to carry away a happy bride. Your secrets are your own, my fair cousin, and though you have not blessed me with your confidence, you have my kindest wishes, my most fervent prayers, my more than sister." Still there was a lurking sadness in her tone, as she added, "do not dismiss me from your new home."

"Never! never! while I have a home, you share it, at least, till you enter yourself on a wife's duties. Ellen, you are a jewel, and the heart of any man may safely trust in you."

It was in the secrecy of her own room that Ellen mused upon the events of that sunset hour. The mist vanished before her gaze, and she seemed as one who has awaked from a blessed dream. She had made a shrine in her heart of hearts for the absent Herbert, and unseen of all, almost imperceptibly to herself, had fed its incense flame. In other days his love might have been hers, and she then rejected the gift. And now he had cast by her affection as worthless, and had asked and won the heart of her cousin. But not his rising fortunes, did she now, penniless heiress, worship; but the rich graces of his intellect, and the high tone of his character, first gained her esteem, and then, unsought, won her love. What earnest strivings, what fervent

prayers, that lonely chamber witnessed but; prayer brought peace, and submissively she resigned the star of her existence to her favored cousin.

It seemed as if her cousin Julia had penetrated her secret, for she never mentioned Herbert's name and Ellen appreciated the kindness. Thursday came and with it, arrived the expected guest. His meeting with the cousins was frank and kind, and he seemed to have forgotten that any change had come over the fortunes of Ellen. And Ellen—Herbert might almost fancy that the Ellen Clement of former days stood before him, so restrained was her greeting, but that the tones of her voice were kinder, and her lip wore not the cold scorn it had been wont to assume.

Another sunset gladdened the circle of the Clements, rich, gorgeous, and glorious; yet never on the gazing eyes of one member of that happy household, streamed so blessed a light; for, at that hushed and holy hour, Herbert Seymour and Ellen Clement sealed themselves to each other, in a union which death itself, though it might interrupt, could never destroy.

"And now, Julia, tell me about the matter," said Ellen, as they were indulging in a little harmless gossip the following morning.

"Truth, my gentle cousin, and has not Herbert himself unravelled the mystery, if mystery there be? I suppose the future engrossed his mind too much for one thought of the past to find entrance."

"Herbert mentioned, indeed, something about a plot, but as it was your affair more than his, he said he should refer me to you for an explanation."

"A fine abettor he, to leave all the plan at my door, while he reaps all the benefit. And suppose your ladyship had said nay to that one little question, which he has travelled so far to ask you, what would you have said to me? That there has been a plot against you, most sweet and innocent cousin, let me candidly own, but that the agents in it were your best and most loving friends, you must fully credit."

"I have known from your girlhood, that Herbert valued you far higher than myself, and was aware that previous to his departure, a sincere attachment had taken the place of his boyish preference. You need not ask why his love never took the form of an explicit declaration. What often deters a portionless lover from asking the hand of a wealthy heiress? Pardon me, dear Ellen, but he knew that his poverty brought upon him your scorn, and often has he wished that the gifts of fortune and graces of person were his, to lay at your feet; but not one iota of his unconquerable integrity would he sacrifice, even to possess your love."

"At length came a lucrative offer from the South. There was much at that time, misguided and erroneous as were your views, to bind him to you. On the perfect ingenuousness of your nature, the tenacity with which you clung to and vindicated even your unworthy friends, the winning hopefulness of your disposition, he placed much dependence. 'Time may change her views,' said he. 'A growing knowledge of the world, and the example of her cousin, may work wonders.' He departed, and though repulsed by your sometimes cutting sarcasm, and convinced that he bore not one spark of even your kind interest, he left behind his heart with me, in trust for yourself. A hazardous experiment you think, if I may judge from your smile; but he knew me no girl to pine in a hopeless attachment for one whose heart she knew to be another's. In due time, and it was the most blessed hour of your life, your property vanished, and you were thrown on the cold, callous sympathy of your pretended friends. But the key which locked from your touch the treasures of earth, unlocked to your eye, wealth which moth nor rust could not corrupt. Your trial was sanctified to you. From the ashes of your crumbling treasures, arose as the Phoenix, the dovelike wing which bore your affections to heaven."

"When Herbert heard of your affliction, and he heard it nearly as soon as it was known to us, think you his love grew cold? Providence had lavished His smiles on him. Steady, persevering industry, found him rising in the esteem of all who knew him, and the possessor of a gradually increasing property. He heard the intelligence with pain, it is true, and yet he viewed your altered fortunes as a chain which bound you yet closer to himself. Do you wonder that, with his love unchanged, he should not have come to you, confessed his affection, and plighted his troth? At that time, he was not in a situation to marry, he knew not what might be your own feelings, and pardon me, I told him it was best to be silent for a time. The school was our united project, though by great good fortune, Grace Selwyn insultingly proposed it. I wished myself to watch the growth of your character beneath the pressure of your worldly affliction, to mark the daily discipline it would undergo in its new duties. A school would furnish the means of pecuniary independence, would discipline and strengthen your mind, and I was

willing myself to make any sacrifice to aid you. I wished you to have no hope for the future, save your own unaided exertions. I desired you to be unconscious that one, whose love might well be precious to the noblest of women, was watching over and caring for you. Herbert, to be sure, has borne the time rather impatiently. He has been fortunately unable to come North, but has heard faithfully of you, at no distant intervals.

"And now, dearest, need I tell you the change which has come over you? You feel it in your own altered estimate of the world and its friendship, in the deep and unwavering faith with which you now rest on the goodness of the Almighty. No hope of earthly love, strong and all-conquering though it be, has wrought it; but the gradual development of principle within you. Think you I have sounded Herbert's praises in your ears, for the last year, for nothing, till you almost thought the iceberg had melted beneath his influence? I marked your flushed, then pale cheek, when I announced his coming, and read, at once, your self-delusion and your inward struggle. Oh! how my heart leaped to tell you all; but that I felt I ought to leave to the happy Herbert."

"Most blessed cousin! what thanks I owe you," said the grateful girl, as she threw her arms around Julia, and for a season the cousins remained folded in a silent embrace. Hope and memory were busy with both; and their hearts were too full for utterance. Ellen was the first to speak, and, as if thinking audibly, she said,

"And yet I am disappointed."

"Disappointed! not disagreeably so, that Herbert should have chosen the very one whom, of all the world, you most hoped he would choose. Make him over, then, to me, if you repent your bargain."

"But to think, after all, you are not to grace your own happy home."

"Spare your regrets. Julia Clement must remain Julia Clement, all her days; nor must you pity her, that she has so chosen to do. Pardon me, that I have had one secret from you. But, taking counsel of my own judgment, and that of my parental advisers, I have taken the step which I thought best,—and there was a mischievous glance of her eye to Herbert, who had just entered,—"our good cousin Ernest has expressed his kind opinion of your humble servant, and so we expect a double bridal, in due time. I know you considered my affections otherwise disposed of, and this spared my own feelings, and left you more free to act."

"But, Ellen, our harmless plot has succeeded, and our warmest desires for you are granted. Bless the day that took from you your hope in earthly riches." She paused; then, with a good-humor at which none could take offence, she archly said, "and ask your own happy heart, which is now most worthy your regard, the 'graceful, accomplished,' but profligate Charles Harbury, or the 'stiff, somewhat unpolished,' and sometimes ill at ease Herbert-Seymour?"

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The workingmen of Boston and vicinity assembled in Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 9th, to congratulate each other on the late auspicious events in Europe, and to express their views in relation to reform in our own country. The hall was well filled. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. B. Proctor, and the following officers were appointed:

President—ALBERT J. WRIGHT.

Vice Presidents—John Turner, Charles H. DeRochement, Peter I. Blocker, W. C. Hibbard, James Campbell.

Secretaries—Silas W. Wilder, Geo. P. Oakes, John F. Abbot.

Mr. Wright, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting briefly and effectively, in relation to the purpose for which it had been called.

Mr. James S. Babcock then submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we, the Workingmen of Boston, warmly congratulate our brothers, the workingmen of France, upon the triumphant issue of their glorious Revolution of February last,—inasmuch as it released them from a state of slavish bondage and spirit which swept a tyrant King from their soil—scattered the flame of freedom throughout all Europe, and convinced humanity every where that despotism and slavery are not the natural and necessary condition of the people.

Resolved, That the members of the Provisional Government of France, by their noble efforts to give dignity and character to Labor—by striking from it the curse and odium of slavery—by connecting it with the

exercise of political power, and the consciousness of social equality and personal independence, have displayed a wisdom in legislation which stamps them as the first statesmen of the age, and entitles them to the earnest gratitude of workingmen throughout the world.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the English Chartists and the Repealers of Ireland—to the defenders of Italian liberty, and the patriots of Germany and Poland; and in sending them our cordial wishes for their success, assure them that the age has gone by when the constable's staff and the soldier's bayonet can successfully oppose the progress of justice and Reform.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the organization of free institutions in the Old World, we are not indifferent to their support at Home, and that we regard the despotic attitude of the slave power at the South, and the domineering ascendancy of a *monied Oligarchy* in the North as equally hostile to the interest of Labor, and incompatible with the preservation of popular rights.

Resolved, That we call upon the workingmen of New England to oppose a manly resistance to the insulting pretensions of a "shabby genteel" aristocracy, who already assume to control the elections and direct the legislation of the State, and who through the agency of their paltry lackeys, presume to dictate to free citizens the manner in which they shall exercise the right of the ballot.

Resolved, That if we would procure the passage of just and efficient laws to protect labor and raise it from its present degrading dependence on wealth we must purge the halls of legislation of the hirelings who baselessly pander to the interests of capital—and to accomplish this result we recommend to the laboring classes to try for once the experiment of trusting the management of their political affairs to men of their own class, who know their interests and have a fellow feeling in supporting them.

Resolved, That as the laboring people compose the great majority of the nation, and have the power to reform political abuses whenever they determine to apply the remedy, it is time they occupy themselves with this important task, and compel the pride and presumption of the few to yield to the comfort and happiness of the many—that the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' should have consideration according to their utility, by producing an equality which would make it necessary for most of our species to hew their own wood and draw their own water.

MEASURES.

Resolved, As measures of immediate action we recommend—

A reduction of the hours of labor.

An efficient Lien Law.

The Freedom of the Public Lands.

The Inalienability of the Homestead.

The Abolition of the Poll Tax as a condition of the Elective Franchise.

Reduction of office and salaries, especially all those of eight dollars a day, and upwards, to the standard value of other useful and necessary labor.

Resolved, That the oppressed condition of female labor is a reproach to the age in which we live—that it is hypocritical to deplore the prevalence of immorality while no efficient efforts are made to protect the honor of womanhood by securing to female industry a just and adequate reward. And we earnestly call upon the friends of Humanity and Justice to assist in surrounding the industrious poor of the sex with those circumstances of decency and comfort which are the surest guarantees of virtue.

Resolved, That the glory and perpetuity of the American Republic do not depend upon an overflowing Treasury and powerful Navy—a large standing army—conquered territory—railroads—canals, banks, corporations, nor any other feature that is generally supposed to constitute national wealth and greatness, but upon the political and social equality of the whole people, their prosperity, contentment and morality—enjoying all the rights of men—industrious, intelligent, and happy.

The meeting was addressed by Horace Seaver, John Turner, Elizur Wright, John Orvis, Henry P. Trask, John Roach, of Charlestown, and John C. Cluer, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN MICHIGAN.—A bill has recently passed both Houses of the Legislature of Michigan by large majorities, exempting certain property from forced sales. The bill exempts forty acres with the dwelling house and appurtenances, and in a recorded town plat, or one lot in a town, &c., from forced sale on legal process for any debt contracted after the 3d of July, 1848, but exempting any mortgages jointly executed by husband and wife. Similar laws have been passed in Georgia, Texas and Connecticut. —*Missouri Reb.*

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

[I owe, to the numerous readers of the *Advocate*, some apology, for my long discontinuance of the "Alphabetical Sketches." Circumstances rendered it impossible for me to continue them, until now; but, hereafter, I hope regularly to present my weekly tribute to what is, emphatically, and in its widest and most legitimate sense, the *Mechanic's Advocate*.]

ALPHABETICAL SKETCHES.—No. 4.

BY JAMES O'SULLIVAN.

Destiny of Man.

Man was, from the beginning, destined to labor. He was furnished, by an all-seeing Creator, with the means of "earning his bread by the sweat of his brow." His iron nerves, athletic frame, and superior powers of endurance, all join, in proclaiming his destiny. But there is a point, where endurance ceases to be, and where "patience is no longer a virtue." This point has, at length, been reached, and the cloud which, for many a long and trying year—nay, even century,—has hung o'er the civilized world, is about to burst, with terrific force, on the heads of the opposers of Nature's holiest laws; the bolt, which has been gathering force from successive generations, is about to descend, and annihilate all the grievous wrongs which have so long, and so heavily, oppressed the Sons of Toil—hurled by the strong hand of a people!

It is said, and I believe, with truth, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss;" but this must be made an exception to the general rule, for, though time, in its onward career, has rolled through ages, yet, the sense of wrong, which first was felt by a down-trodden class, has, instead of losing its strength—instead of descending into the grave with those from whom it originated—received accessions to its power, and is now about to shake the world, to its centre, with the mighty echo of countless voices, crying to Heaven for that justice which has been, and still is, denied them, by their fellow-creatures!

'Tis now too late to avert the fury of the coming storm. A people, ground in the dust, for ages, by the iron heel of oppression, are about to arise, in their majesty and strength, and assert their right to live—to enjoy, in common with all, the blessings, comforts, and enjoyments of life. They have borne the dreadful burden of accumulated wrong, 'till they are wearied unto death of its galling weight, and now they are going to cast it off, forever!

It is the declaration of Holy Writ that all things must undergo change; and, in this general change, is not the social and moral condition of man to be included?—this most flagrant abuse of Heaven's best law!

Listen, oh! ye toiling millions, to the voice of Freedom and of God! Hark to the glad sounds that sweep across the ocean, of struggling nations, striking off their chains! Hear the glad voices of millions, as they ascend to Heaven, in joyful thanksgiving for the blessings of liberty! Hear them, and sigh for the time when ye, also, shall do likewise.

Mechanics! the time has come!—the time that is to try men's souls! Then, be prepared to act, and energetically. Let your soul be "in arms, and eager for the fray!" The day is not far distant—nay, it is, even now, with us—when your spirits will be tasked to the utmost. When all the evils which have oppressed you shall be removed, then, indeed, will Labor, and Labor's cause, shine forth, in colors of fire,—then, indeed, will it ascend to the height from which it had been hurled, but to fill it with greater honor; rendered, like gold, the purer and more valuable, from its having undergone the fiery ordeal.

This is no idle phantasy of the brain—no vain boasting of what a people can do, when aroused to action,—no dream of things to be thought of, but never to be accomplished. No! 'tis Heaven's truth,—it must be so,—'tis the destiny of man!

ALBANY, June 12, 1848.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, JUNE 17, 1848.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.



Interests of Labor---To the Mechanic and Laborer.



Fellows Citizens:—There is to be a Convention of Mechanics and Laborers at the City Hall, in the city of Auburn, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of discussing the rights, duties and interests of that great class of society who are the creators of all the wealth that enriches the world—rights unsecured—duties unperformed—interests neglected; whilst the wealth of our creation slides from our grasp and becomes the controlling power of the State and the nation, in the hands of the schemer and the drone. The means to prevent this sliding process, will come under the consideration of the Convention, and the proper mode of securing to the laborer the full amount of that "hire" of which he is pronounced "worthy," and the whole of the values of his labor and skill have produced, will be discussed by Mechanics who have fraternized under the far-reaching motto, that "THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE," and the divine command "LOVE ONE ANOTHER;" having for their object the elevation and happiness of man.

The working men, far and near, who are clear-headed and strong-handed enough to control their own destinies and their own productions if they will, and who have too much of the noble spirit of '76 to submit, forever, to be over-riden by the iron hoofs of capital, are most earnestly besought to make a rally, and come, and stand, and march onward with us, shoulder to shoulder, till our army shall outnumber the parasites and drones that consume our stores, draw the very life-blood from our veins, and make us the puppets of their imperious will and the victims of their grasping monopolizing power.

Workingmen, rally to the standard our brothers have erected, and let your aid—aid to your own great interests—be in proportion to the goodness of our cause.

The procession will be formed at 1 o'clock P. M. and proceed to the City Hall, where prominent speakers from abroad will address them.

J. CLAPP, J. W. HAMILTON,
T. N. CAULKINS, G. W. STEWART,
J. OLCOTT, H. A. HAWES,

Auburn, June 5, 1848.

Committee.

DEMONSTRATION AT AUBURN 15th.

A Convention of Mechanics and Workingmen will be held at Auburn on the 15th June. We trust that a grand rally will be made. We have issued our paper a few days in advance of its regular date, in order to correct the impression that the Convention was to be held on some other day. We are desirous to state that the committee of arrangements have provided badges.

REMEMBER THE 15TH JUNE, 1848.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

In looking over some old numbers of the *People's Journal*, a magazine formerly published in London, but now discontinued for want of support, we found an article on the subject of "The Organization of Labor," which we have condensed for the benefit of the readers of the *Advocate*. The writer remarks: "Whatever opinion may be formed of strikes, as one of the bulwarks of Labor, every reasonable man will avail himself of any other instrument of defence, which can be shown to be more effectual." He says, "the end to be attained is to secure for the workingman a fair share of the wealth he produces, and that plan is undoubtedly the best, which most effectually and most promptly accomplishes this object." We want for the workingman moderate and equitable employment—we want his ingenuity to be stimulated to the devise of new machines, and superior methods of manufacture, by giving him a participation in the benefits arising from such improvements, and we want his intelligence and self-respect to be increased, by such substantial additions to his comforts, as will lift him beyond the reach of want and elevate his position in society.

It is clear that the principle of a fair division of profits satisfies every aspiration of industry, while it aids the progress of humanity to that higher condition which concurring events proclaim to be its destiny. Machinery, instead of being the competitor of the working man for subsistence, will, so soon as this great principle gains an effectual introduction, be his assiduous slave, and will work for him more precious enchantments than those attributed to the obedient genii of fairy tales. If machinery ploughs, or spins, or toils in the mine, it is for the working man that it will perform these beneficent labors; and whatever advantage the introduction of machinery brings, he will participate in it in a fair proportion. Every intellectual capacity will be brought into increased exercise, and men will not require to labor so much when they gain some voice in the disposition of their labor, as the vehemence of competition between rival factories will be thereby arrested. We own we think that even six hours of work in the day would be enough; for with good machinery, efficient direction, and such activity as must arise when men are made participators in the profits arising from their labors, as much work may be done in six hours as in 10 or 12 hours, according to the present system. "To this complexion we must come at last;" for men will not forever be willing to consider themselves as mere instruments of production; they are already beginning to understand, that they are men as well as workmen—that they have minds to be enlightened—hearts to be exalted, and souls to be saved; and that the existing hours of labor are such as to prohibit the due cultivation of any of the talents with which they have been entrusted by Providence. Public walks and baths, mechanics' institutions, and the other means of recreation and improvement provided for the industrious classes, must all signify nothing so long as there is no time available to enjoy their advantages; but the abbreviation of the hours of labor would flow naturally from the system of a division of profits, as workmen would then have influence enough in the management of manufactories to gain the repeal of any obnoxious regulation.

One very obvious consequence of the introduction of the principle of a division of profits, is to make all

working men free traders, for then the only condition of prosperity will be, to have work enough to do. It appears to us, moreover, that the turn which the application of this principle happens to take, must determine the fate of aristocracy, for with whatever party the working classes connect themselves, they will make that party irresistible. Many working men are, it must be acknowledged, distrustful of the league; and if the aristocracy, instead of investing money in land or in railways, were to invest it in joint-stock manufactories, worked on the principle of a division of profits, they would not only be insuring a beneficial employment for their capital, but would entrench themselves in a political strong-hold, from which no power probably could ever drive them. If, however, as we expect will be the case, the aristocracy is wise only when it is too late; if it lets the present opportunity slip, and suffers employers and employed to adjust their differences as they show an increasing disposition to do, and to enter into a new compact by which ancient breaches are healed, and they are bound together by an indistinctness of interests for the time to come, it needs no great perspicacity to see, that the power of the aristocracy must receive a shock, from which it will never recover, while the democratic elements rushes irresistibly onward, until all ancient land-marks are submerged, or swept away by the swelling flood.

WHY IS IT SO?

We notice by a late number of the *Voice of Industry* that the publication of that useful and interesting sheet has been suspended. The paper was commenced at Lowell some years ago, and has since struggled on with fluctuating success. We sincerely regret that a necessity ever occurred for the discontinuance of this and several papers of the same stamp, throughout our country. We had hoped that they would have continued to aid in the improvement and elevation of the Mechanic and Laborer, but it seems these hopes are doomed to disappointment. Why this coldness on the part of mechanics should exist, we cannot tell. Why it is, that while every village and hamlet in the land has its political sheet, which manage to exist, some way or other, those papers devoted to the best interests of the mechanics, generally meet with but partial support, and at least, instead of being a source of profit to the publisher, are oftener the occasion of loss. Every side in politics, every sect in religion, almost every class in community, indeed every humbug of the age, has its organs—papers which are supported; but the mechanics, to their discredit be it said, allow theirs to drag along—and die.

It is not on our own account that we complain, although we do not pretend to say that the *Advocate* receives that support that might easily be awarded, but it grieves us to see a sheet that promised so much, thus forsaken in its hour of need.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

BY JOHN D. COLE.

Is it not singular that those men who talk loudest for the workingman's rights, when nominated for office, are often so adverse to acting for him, when they are called upon to do so?

The late rejection of the Ten Hour Bill seems to me a singular phenomena in the legislation of a class of men who, dependent on the workingman for their political elevation, repudiate their allegiance, on getting the object of their desires. It is a phenomena which brings many hidden scenes to view, from the political arcanas of office-seeking.

The office-seeker, proper, is a kind of hybrid animal, and should have a distinctive name, descriptive of the habits of the animal, and the class to which he belongs. He is not classed by Buffon or Cuvier, as they had not, probably, met with him. I think the

word *parasite* would be a good term. It is at present applied to a class in the insect world, who bury themselves in the flesh of other insects, and there draw their sustenance, at the expense of said insect, physical and pecuniary.

Philosophy, as well as religion, I believe, allows us to judge of things *not* seen, by things which *are* seen. If this be, also, allowable in politics, how many secrets will this late political misadventure bring to light. How many caucuses, midnight conferences, and scenes of lobby legislation, between masters and their humble servants, the legislators, are here exposed?—how many schemes to defraud the honest workingman out of his claim—his due—his right? The right of every one but a slave!—the right to leisure, for the improvement and recreation of the mental powers given him by the Father of all.

It is our boast, and one of which we are, and have cause to be, proud, that the legislators of our country are independent of classes, and will act for the good of all; but, more particularly, for those who, although a majority, most require their protection from oppression,—the working classes.

In England, where the legislators are from the higher, and what are called the middle classes, a Ten Hour Bill was brought forward by them, and, I believe, passed, with but little difficulty. The clerks and shopmen of the British metropolis, and other large cities and towns, desiring to have leisure for mental improvement and other purposes, brought forward, agitated, and succeeded in gaining, their object; so that large dry goods and drapery establishments, whose evening sales were extensive, and who formerly kept open their store-rooms until ten or eleven at night, closed as early as seven or eight, every evening in the week.

What is it, and who is it, let every workingman ask himself, that causes the opposition manifested to this measure, in our own country?

Is not the mechanic a human being? Has he not the mind, feelings, and affections, the same as the would-be privileged classes? Then, let him have leisure to improve that mind,—let him have an opportunity of cultivating and calling into play those feelings and affections with which his Maker has blessed him, and not have him chained, like a galley-slave, to the oar, and then reproach him for being illiterate, and unable to appreciate the powers of mind which he possesses.

We do not share the prejudice which many people have against men of property representing the working classes; but we do think they should be less influenced by selfish motives, when called upon to legislate for those they represent. When such is the case, that they are more actuated by party, or selfish motives, (for these are both synonymous,) the workingmen should throw them overboard, and choose better men.

You, probably, are dubious how to regulate your choice. To do so, consider the individual's private character. See how he stands amongst his fellow-townsmen. Is he respected, industrious, temperate, and moral?

Some may smile at the idea of deciding on a man's public conduct, by his private; but why? Is there one code of morals for the duties of social, or private life, and another for public?

Will not a man who cheats and defrauds his neighbors, for selfish purposes,—will not he defraud his constituents, from the same motives, if he has the opportunity? Will not he who disregards the sanctity of his word—disregards the law of morals which binds the human family together,—will he not disregard the pledges given to the people, when he finds it convenient so to do?

Look at these things, and ponder over them,—for with you, or, rather, I may say, with us, (for I, too, am a workingman,) with us it rests, alone,—for, let them say what they will, the voice of the American mechanic *must* be, and *will* be, respected.

The time is past when the workingman can be

frowned down, and it is his own fault, if he lets office-seekers cajole him, and defraud him of his rights.

We are all dependent on one another, and it is but justice that those who are deriving three dollars a day from the people, should do something to merit such remuneration. They should make a little sacrifice of self, rub up their conscientiousness and benevolence a little, and show that they "do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them."

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending May 30, 1848.

To William C. Young, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to Alfred H. Reip, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Ice Cream Freezers. Patented May 30, 1848.

To James P. Gage, of New York City, for improvement in Sieves for Sanding Paper. Patented May 30, 1848.

To David Warren, of Gettysburg, Pa., for improvement in Winnowing Machines. Patented May 30, 1848.

To David Gallup, of Damascus, Ohio, for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Robert Wilson, assignor to James T. D. Wilson, both of Houston, Texas, for improvement in Brick Machines. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Edmund Morris, of Burlington, N. J., for improvements in Latches for fastening Doors. Patented May 30, 1848.

To George R. Remington, of Lower Sandusky, Ohio, for improvement in Winnowing Machines. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Charles H. Robinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in Hinges for Doors, &c. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Dexter H. Chamberlain, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Handles for Awls and other similar tools. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Jonathan W. Ward, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Brick Presses. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Sands C. Carpenter and William A. Peters, of Clinton Park, N. Y., said Peters assignor to said Carpenter, for improvement in Sluice Gates for Locks. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Edward R. Roe, of Shawneetown, Illinois, for improvement in Telegraph Manipulators. Patented May 30, 1848.

DESIGNS.

To John T. Davy, of Troy, N. Y., for Designs for Cooking Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Charles W. Warwick, of Philadelphia, Penn., for Designs for Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848.

New Inventions.

DAGGETT'S NEW CARDING MACHINE.—We witnessed in successful operation a few days since, a newly invented, or rather an improved *Custom Carding Machine*, manufactured at the establishment of our fellow-townsmen Messrs. JOHN DAGGETT & SON—the former named gentlemen being the inventor of the improvement.

This machine is intended to perform *four times* the amount of work done by the best double carding machines now in use, within the same length of time; and we can see no impediment to hinder it from so doing, as the machinery is so arranged that it will card the wool and produce *four rolls* as easily and as quickly as a common machine produces *one*. It requires no more power for its motion than that used to impel an ordinary machine—it does not take up as much room upon the floor—and its expense is but a trifle more.

The superiority of this invention over every thing of the kind now in use, is perceptible to all who have witnessed its operation; and we do not hesitate in saying, that in our opinion—as well as that of more competent judges—it is bound to do away with and supplant the use of all other machines, adapted to this purpose, that has ever yet been made.

While it was under the course of construction, some imperfections were predicted by different individuals, but upon a through trial none have been discovered—

everything working admirably; and, indeed, considering the long acquaintance and experience which Mr. DAGGETT has had in the business of manufacturing wollen machinery, and the reputation which he enjoys throughout the United States and Canada, it would hardly seem probable that he would invent or manufacture anything in that line but what would be an improvement, and be sure to perform the object for which it was intended.

All who have any doubts as to the practicability of the above machine, by calling at Messrs. DAGGETT & SON's manufactory, can examine it and satisfy themselves; and the view which will necessarily be had of their extensive establishment—the powers of mechanism therein employed—together with the perfect order in the arrangement of the machinery there, constantly undergoing the various processes previous to its being perfected, etc.—will be ample recompense for the time and trouble thus expended.

We may give some idea of their notoriety by saying that they have supplied orders to the amount of from \$16,000 to \$20,000 since the first of January last! As they have lately enlarged their establishment to nearly double its former size, they will now be more able to supply the great demand for all kinds of wollen machinery, which they constantly have from every part of the Union—and which will probably be increased to a great extent, when people once begin to discover the utility of their new machine.—*Newark Herald.*

Just as we were preparing our paper for the press we knocked a lot of our advertisements into *pi*, which will account for their non-appearance this week.

MAMMOTH BROTHER JONATHAN.—This truly great National Publication is before us, and is well worthy the attention of every American. The price is only one shilling,—while the *fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence, alone, is worth four times that amount. For sale at COOKE'S, 464 Broadway.

Why are certain patrons to a newspaper like wheel horses? Because they *hold back* so well.

Never tell a man he's a fool. In the first place, he won't believe you; in the next, you make him your enemy.

The JUNE number of the "American Journal of Agriculture and Science," has been received. We have not time this week to give it that notice its merit demands, but will give it our early attention.

The *Syracuse Democrat* is hereafter to be published daily. Go it John.

The Treaty of Peace with Mexico has been ratified.

MODESTY.—A young lady in Boston recently fainted on entering a room where stood a bureau without drawers. At least, so says the Post.

A young man named Frederick Barrett, was killed in Salisbury, Ct., on Saturday afternoon, while engaged in an iron ore pit, by the caving in of a bank of earth.

NEW-YORK WASHINGTONIAN.—We perceive that Bro. Allen has changed the form of his excellent Journal. We are glad to see this evidence of his prosperity.

The Cincinnati Times states, "a number of wealthy Mexican families, from the interior of that country, arrived in our city yesterday preferring the peace and quiet of this country to the uncertainties of their own."

DROWNED.—We learn from the Examiner, published at Washington, Pa., that two brothers named David and Daniel Sutherland, and another man named Robert Paterson, were all drowned while bathing in a mill dam near that place, on Thursday last.

The fashionable rendering of the quotation "don't boller until you're out of the woods" is "never vociferate until you are beyond the precincts of the forest."

A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal of all permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscribers, No. 49 Washington St. Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada.

THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED, WHEN SHALL I BE RELIEVED FROM SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES? With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufacturing, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age; its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasanter, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description. Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand. Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!"

New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl Maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions, from \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.

Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.		
Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 5	
do do do finer,	63	
do do fine cargo,	75	
do do extra fine,	88	
do do silver leaf,	1 00	
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)		
Hyson, very fine,	75	
do plantation growth,	1 00	
Gunpowder, good,	75	
do superior,	1 00	
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25	
Imperial, good,	75	
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00	
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25	
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35	
do do extra fine,	63	

BLACK TEAS.		
Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 35	
do fine,	50	
do very superior,	75	
Souchong, good,	35	
do extra fine,	50	
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50	
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)		
do very fine,	62	
do extra fine,	75	
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	50	
do do extra fine,	75	

H-wqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar.

Congo, good, 75
do very fine, 37
Pekoe Flowers, good, 1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities. 411f

F. H. METZGER'S HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON: No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11tf

THE EYE.—Dr. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite Stanwix of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock. In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea. Important references to individuals in different States that have had vision restored. Also references of the highest character of residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years Albany, May 20, 1848. 75mf

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.—Burt's Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames for sale at Hood & Tooleys, No 44 State st. N. B. the only agents in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 70tf

INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement for Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz.



Continues to exercise the above art, in the most approved style, on reasonable terms. He will also personally attend to Designing of all kinds, Original Composition, Portraits, Drawings of Animals, Landscapes, Views of Houses, Machinery, &c.

TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1847.

Dr. Herrick—Sir: I feel it a duty I owe you and that portion of the public placed in a situation like myself, to say, that in a recent business tour through Ohio, I was taken suddenly and dangerously ill in the village of Akron. The village physician being absent and my illness increasing, several of the citizens recommended me to use Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, as they met with uncommon success in the treatment of disease peculiar to their climate. I procured and used them—although very sick during the night, I was better in the morning. The physician called on me, approved what I had done, and recommended a continuance of the pills during the day. They relieved me so soon, and such an improvement took place in my health, that I resumed my journey next morning. It affords me pleasure to inform you that through sections of the State where I afterwards travelled, I found physicians, merchants and citizens generally, your customers.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL BIDWELL, 19 Water st.

IF Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

Albany, May 26, 1848.

Wanted Immediately:—A Travelling Agent to take a part of this State and all of Ohio and Michigan. A person of business habits, good character, who can give good references, will find a rare chance for making money, by selling one of the most popular books ever published. From two to five dollars a day can be made with a little perseverance and go-a-headism. Apply personally or by letter to J. G. GILLESPIE, Schenectady, or to the Editor of this paper. 782f

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-
DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. 77

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. EDITOR: According to a former promise, I resume the subject of Political Economy.

Among other truths taught by political economy, and one which I have not mentioned before, is, that statesmen and legislators do not know better how to direct the various branches of industry, and the employment of capital, than the individuals who derive their subsistence from them. In this country, and in Europe, statesmen and legislators are, as a general rule, lawyers, by profession. Now, let me ask how a diligent student-at-law should know how to legislate for a set of workingmen, whose interests are as different and as distant from each other as either pole? The soul of the lawyer is wrapt with the visions of speculation, and the accumulation of wealth, out of the hard earnings of the mechanic and laborer.

Mechanics, workingmen, or, in other words, *wealth of our nation*, will you allow this state of things to exist, without an effort, at the coming election? Think of the Hon. ZADOCK PRATT!

Another truth is, that we should not make laws to increase the wealth and influence of great capitalists, and put the poor, who work for them, more completely under their subjection. It is a fact that God has designed men to labor; but not to labor without reward; and in order that every man may enjoy, in the greatest degree, the advantages of his labor, it is necessary that he be allowed to gain all that he can, without violating the rights of his neighbor. Who, but a tyrant, will assert that a man has no right to render his labor in the highest degree available to himself? Yet, this bold and daring falsehood is taught by a host of our political demagogues. They do not assert it in so many plain terms; but, criticize their writings, and you will see the ugly horn protruding, so that you may hang your hat on it.

A poor man's ability to labor is his capital, and every man feels, instinctively, that he has a right to use his industry and his capital as he pleases—to restrict him in its use is injustice and oppression. Each laborer, therefore, has a right to his particular portion of that which God has given to all the nations of the earth; and it is an immutable principle, laying at the foundation of wealth, and of all progress in civilization. I do not wish it to be understood that he has a right to claim it while he roams, a libertine, or rolls in indolence; but when he puts forth the effort which God designed. When the appropriate effort is put forth, then he has an undoubted right to the reward which God bestows upon labor. Hence, we see the impolicy of exclusive rights, granted to a man, or set of men, the consequence of which is to render the value of skill and industry (which is the poor man's capital,) unavailable, and place him in the power of those whose interest it is to reduce the demand of labor, as much as possible, in order to secure to themselves the most exorbitant profit.

The balance of power, or trade, has long been a bugbear with *half-informed* people, who look no further than custom-house entries; but it is a consideration which enters into the calculation of all the chartered companies and monopolies that poison and blast the hopes of a multitude of our iron-handed sons of America.

In view of these things, then, let mechanics, at the coming campaign, avail themselves, in the most successful manner, of the utility of just laws and good legislators. Let them select such a man, for Governor, as will feel and know the wants of the people, and, knowing, will endeavor to supply them, by honest means. What say you, friends and Mechanics, to the tanner of Prattsville, for Governor? Speak out! ask for great things, or you will never have them!

May 29, 1848.

J. G. G.

TO LET—The splendid Hall, known as the Druids Temple, Broadway, on Monday Evenings; Rent \$40 per annum. Enquire at this office, or of Robert Raby, City Hall Coffee House. This room is also to let on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons; Rent \$30. Enquire as above.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register.
H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of sensible and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.
Albany, September 18, 1847. 42f

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

A. J. MACDONALD.

Bookbinder.

21 & 22 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson st., ALBANY, N. Y.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protections.
E. VAN SCHAACK,
385 Broadway, Albany.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.
ly22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.

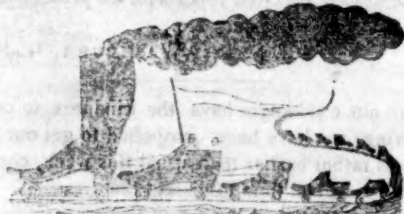


The Steam Palace R/P VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 73

C. Carter, No. 26 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY, Would take this method of appraising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. 71 m3.

The Hair Cutter, F. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 45f

HEAD QUARTERS! Broadway!



BOOT
&
SHOE
SALE!!

BOOT AND SHOE SAVINGS BANK LARGE STOCK to be SOLD OFF!

You are respectfully invited to make your Cash deposits at any hour in the day with the undersigned, at 488 and at 552 BROADWAY, and receive in payment BOOTS OR SHOES, at Lower Prices than was ever offered in this city. Our Stocks are fresh and of the latest and most fashionable style. They consist of French Boots and Gaiters down to the lowest price Shoe. We have neat goods and pretty goods. They MUST and SHALL be sold.

Please give us a call. We will take all due pains to convince you that our system is strictly on the "Savings Bank" system. "Quick sales, small profits, and ready pay" is to be our motto. Our Stock of Boots and Shoes are large, and the assortment complete; and if you will "avor us with a call, we promise you to save money by so doing. MEAD & WAIT, 488 Broadway, (opposite Stanwix Hall), and HENRY WAIT, 552 Broadway, (opposite Delevan House) Albany, 1848. 76.

First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway, Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

34m06

ALBANY, N. Y.

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

DAN'L L. WEAVER, Keeps constantly on hand for sale UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home, N. B. Corsets and Dress Bone for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

Disease Disarmed of its Terrors by Using



Dr. Perkins' Anti-Bilious and Anti-MERCURIAL PILLS and SYRUP.

THIS valuable medicine is put up in bottles containing one quart and is used with great success in all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

It cleanses all impurities of the blood, cures all diseases of the skin, of the kidneys, debility, jaundice, sourness of the stomach, water brash, erysipelas, acute and inflammatory rheumatism, erid head, melancholy, corrupt humors, gout, syphilis, biles, obstinate constipation, colds, coughs, fevers, lowness of spirits, ague, bilious cholera, lung complaints, small pox, piles, stone and gravel, ulcers, dropsy, and all kinds of female diseases and obstructions.

It is a powerful remedy for removing mercury from the system. It is altogether vegetable and perfectly innocent. This is altogether a different compound from Sarsaparilla, and has a powerful effect on the system, in removing diseases and restoring the patient to good health. In no case has this medicine been known to fail. By the time one bottle has been taken the patient begins to feel its good effect, and by persevering in the use of it disease falls before it.

Also, Dr. PERKINS' PILLS should be in every family; they are superior to any now in use for the relief and permanent cure of indigestion, sick headache, asthma, cough, colds, jaundice, worms, bilious cholera, piles, &c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicines they can take during pregnancy, and for children of all ages, they are unequalled. The Pills can be pulverized and taken in molasses for infants and children. The following certificates were given freely, without solicitation. The following testimony of the Faculty, is from an eminent physician of the city of Albany:

TESTIMONIALS.

I have used this Syrup very extensively in my Practice, and have succeeded in breaking up diseases of long standing under its use; I consider it the most valuable preparation of the kind, and have always found it a safe and innocent Medicine, believing and knowing it to be such, I therefore cheerfully certify to its value, and recommend it to all who may stand in need of it.
JOHN FONDEY, M. D.
Albany, March 17, 1847.

New York, September 16, 1846.

My Dear Sir—My wife for more than three years has been troubled with a torpid and inactive liver, attended with inflammation of the Kidneys. She heard of your Medicine while on a visit to Troy after having used one box of your Pills, and one bottle of the Syrup, she is now better than she has been for three years past; I think if you send a box and a bottle as soon as possible a cure will be performed.
Yours Respectfully, CHAS. GUINAND, 63 Rosevelt st.

[From a Minister of the gospel in New York]
Respected Friend: I have used your Anti-Bilious and Anti-Mercurial Pills, now over twelve months, and having suffered much from bilious attacks at times, I must say that I have found them the most effectual of any that I have ever used, having tried many of the popular medicines of the present day; my family have used them and found very great benefit from them, and can testify that they are the most pleasant Pills they have used. If they work off the disorder like a charm, I was perfectly astonished last fall with their effect on my self. Having returned from Albany, I caught a violent cold, a tendency with inflammation in my throat, and having suffered much from quinsy in my throat, I expected I should have been laid up for a week, as has been the case many times before. I only took one dose of your valuable Pills, and they removed the inflammation from my throat, and the fever from my body, and I was perfectly astonished at their effects. I can therefore recommend them to every family as the best Medicine they can keep in their house; no family ought to be without them, you should make them more public, and send them to every State in the Union, for the benefit of the suffering humanity.
Yours, &c., WM. ROWORTH, 229 Bowery, N. Y.

A CASE OF DECLINE.

Dear Friend: When providentially you called to my house, when myself and family were sick, my cough and pains in my shoulders and side so severe I could not leave my house, and was confined the greater part of my time in bed, you left some of your medicines, after taking a few doses of the Pills and Syrup, I was wonderfully relieved; my friends thought it was consumption or lung complaint, but in two weeks I was out attending to my business, and have been well ever since; and the case of my child was still more astonishing. We thought it could not live, but it was relieved in a few hours, and has been doing well ever since. Several persons in my house have taken the Pills and they all speak very highly of their beneficial effects.
I am yours, &c., FREDERICK PLATTO, 57 Grand st.
Albany, May 18, 1846.

I was sorely afflicted for several months with a continual swelling of my face and body, so that those persons who had not seen me for some time did not know me—I was unable to see in consequence I had the best Medical attendance the neighborhood could afford, but my case was given up as hopeless; at length I was with much persuasion induced to try Dr. Perkins' Medicine; after taking three boxes of the Pills and three bottles of the Syrup, I was restored to good health, and continue to attend to my family business as usual—I make this public entirely for the good of those who may be similarly afflicted.
SARAH TROW.

ASTHMA CURED.

Jno. Thompson, esq., Toronto, C. W., says he has been troubled many years with asthma, and in using Perkins' Pills he found more relief than from any previous medicines he ever used.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 64 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLenn, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Inconvenience of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. R. FRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, B. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of G. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 25f

Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	29 Penn Yan.....Thurs
2 Rochester,.....Wed	30 Syracuse.....Fri
3 Utica,.....Mon	31 Watertown,.....Wed
4 S. Benedictady,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....Sat
5 New-York,.....Tues	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
6 L Lockport,.....Mon	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	36 Dansville,.....Wed
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	37 New-York,.....Mon
10 Troy,.....Wed	38 Troy,.....Thurs
11 New-York,.....Tues	39 New-York,.....Thurs
12 New-York,.....Fri	40 Middleport,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	41 New-York,.....Fri
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	42 Rochester,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
17 Medina,.....Wed	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
18 New-York,.....Tues	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
19 New-York,.....Mon	47 Oswego,.....Tues
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	48 Theresa,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	49 Elmira,.....Mon
22 Albany,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
23 Rome,.....Sat	51 Newark,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	52 Canton,.....Fri
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	53 Oswego,.....Mon
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Mon
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Mon
28 New-York,.....Mon	56 Jordan,.....Sat
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....Mon	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Fri	17
6 Cleveland,.....Mon	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Wed	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philade'phia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	
Michigan.	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Tues	4 Albion,.....Tues
Pennsylvania.	
1 Philadelphia,.....Mon	
2 Pittsfield,.....Tues	
Wisconsin Territory.	
1 Milwaukee,.....Mon	

Troy, May 18th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The Annual Convention of Mechanic's Mutual Protections, in the State of New York, will assemble in Grand Convention, at Auburn, on Tuesday the 13th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. Delegates will be present from all Protections in the State. Ample accommodations have been made by the brethren at Auburn for the delegates who are to assemble at that time and place. I am informed also that the Protections in the city of Auburn intend to have a grand demonstration during the session of the convention, and which will add much to the interest of the cause in Auburn. It is hoped that all the Protections in the State will manifest an interest in our cause sufficient to be in representation at that Convention, and there fully and freely consider all the great objects we have in view, and adopt such measures as shall promote unity, harmony and economy in the Protections, and place the Order on a sure and permanent basis. Let sufficient time be taken for that purpose and our objects will soon begin to be realized.

Yours respectfully,
J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

The Annual Convention of the M. M. P's of Ohio, met at Massillon, pursuant to appointment, on the 17th, and closed on the 19th. All the Protections of the state were fairly represented except Nos. 8 and 20. The session was one of intense interest, and we trust will prove a lasting blessing to the order. Although there was some cross firing and close rubbing, yet general harmony prevailed, and a vast amount of business was despatched in the three days and two evenings. The next Annual Convention of Ohio will be held at Newark, Licking Co., on the third Wednesday of June, 1849.

The officers of the A. C. for the present year are—Brothers JAMES BAYLESS of Massillon, W. S. P.; BURTON of Cuyahoga Falls, W. J. P.; R. CREIGHTON of Cuyahoga Falls, W. R. S.; J. OLFIED of Canton, W. T.; J. C. STANLEY of Akron, D. P. of the 1st district; I. MATTHEWS of Massillon, D. P. of 2d district; J. W. WHITE of Newark, D. P. of 3d district and H. H. MARTIN of Cincinnati, D. P. of 4th district.—*Massillon Telegraph.*

I. M.

The Advocate is for sale at COOKE'S.

TO THE OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF M. M. P.

Auburn, May 25, 1848.

Solicitous for the advancement of that great cause which has for its high and noble aim, the Elevation of the Mechanics of our country, Protections No. 24 and 50 are desirous of making, at our Annual Convention, to be held here on the 15th day of June next, such a demonstration in behalf of that cause as will attract public attention, make a favorable impression, and be promotive of the prosperity of Protections, and the welfare of the world. In accordance with such views, the undersigned have been appointed by our respective Protections, 24 and 50, a committee to call for a great rally of the Brothers of the Order, to impress upon the public mind the important fact, that in this country, as well as in France, and other parts of Europe, there are those who appreciate the principles of our Motto—"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE"—who demand that the Laborer shall be protected in his rights, and who work heart and hand, for his happiness and elevation. Agreeably to our instructions, therefore, we most cordially invite you to meet with us on that day, and give length, breadth, depth and strength to the Procession that we design to form.

There will be addresses on the occasion by prominent members of the Order, and the Convention will open at 1 o'clock P. M. Allow us to repeat our ardent wish, that we may be cheered and strengthened by your presence.

J. CLAPP,
T. N. CAULKINS, } No. 24.
J. OLCOTT,
J. HAMILTON, } No. 50.
J. W. STEWART,
H. A. HAWES.

N. B. Brothers:—You will confer a favor by informing us about what number we may expect from your Protection.

J. CLAPP, Ch'n.

H. A. HAWES, Sec'y.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following are a list of the Delegates to the Annual Convention, as far as heard from:

- No. 1—Riley P. Butrick, O. Turner.
- No. 5—J. A. Heath, Clark.
- No. 6—Samuel Bull, Wm. E. Cooper.
- No. 9—Chas. Sentell, Asa G. Story.
- No. 10—J. S. Washburn, Robert Green.
- No. 11—Geo. West, John Low.
- No. 14—Moses Wright, G. J. Anderson.
- No. 15—Geo. Hockett, P. Hogle.
- No. 16—Henry Wheeler, Chas. E. Young.
- No. 19—D. L. Benson, J. S. Huyler.
- No. 22—Geo. Clark, Merriman, P. B. Leddy.
- No. 23—Solomon Purdy.
- No. 24—John Clapp, T. N. Caulkins.
- No. 25—Charles H. Kies, Geo. J. Webb.
- No. 26—J. H. Selkreg, Phillips, Moore.
- No. 28—F. Young.
- No. 30—E. Robbins, W. B. Suiter.
- No. 31—J. Sawyer, A. D. Buttons.
- No. 38—J. G. Gillespie.
- No. 44—J. T. Owens.
- No. 45—John P. Hall.
- No. 47—B. Brockway, John Knapp.
- No. 50—Henry A. Hawes.

If our friends will take the trouble, we should like to procure a complete list.

Communications have been received from several friends. They will appear in our next number.

NOTICE.—As the editor, journeyman, and devil, is going to the Annual Convention of Mechanics, to be held at Auburn, on the 13th, no paper will be issued from this office next week. We hope our friends will find no fault with this arrangement, as it will make no difference in the number of papers they will receive.

PROTECTION No. 54, was organized in this city on Monday evening the 5th inst., by D. G. P., CLARK. They open, we understand, with about 30 members. Particulars next issue.

Oswego, June 3, 1848.

ED. ADVOCATE.—I notice that you are publishing a list of the delegates to the Annual Convention. If you think proper, you may add the names of P. S. P., B. Brockway and John Knapp, who will represent Protection No. 47 in said Convention.

Your paper I read with great interest. I think it is doing much good. Success to you and to the righteous cause in which you are engaged.

In haste, yours truly,

††

Troy, June 6, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The list of officers of the following Protections have been received since my last:

PROTECTION No. 7, Brooklyn.—Wm. Hatfield, s. p.; R. D. Anderson, J. P.; Wm. Force, Jr., R. S.; W. Van Lew, F. S.; P. W. Clayton, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 18, New York.—S. Crockett, s. p.; J. V. Lumis, J. P.; E. T. L. Youde, R. S.; T. Miller, F. S.; T. Boyne, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 30, Syracuse.—P. L. Higgins, s. p.; B. Balch, J. P.; G. H. Gardner, R. S.; W. Phillipson, F. S.; F. Robbins, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 43, Saratoga Springs.—S. B. Terwilliger, s. p. J. McCormick, J. P.; T. Lawrence, R. S.; J. D. Rodgers, F. S.; Geo. E. Baker, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 28, New York.—J. J. Scott, s. p.; J. Smith, J. P.; J. A. Dixon, R. S.; W. Morgan, F. S.; F. Young, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 26, Ithaca.—J. H. Force, s. p.; H. Moores, J. P.; H. H. Moore, R. S.; E. Cox, F. S.; J. M. Heggie, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 41, New York.—M. Fick, s. p.; D. Fick, J. P.; Thos. H. Stewart, R. S.; H. B. Hadley, F. S.; A. Fisher, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 52, Canton.—C. Abernethy, s. p.; H. M. Childs, J. P.; H. Smith, R. S.; L. Washburn, F. S.; C. Williams, TREAS.

Charters have been granted for Protections No. 53, Oswego; No. 54, Albany; No. 55, Seneca Falls; and No. 56, Jordan.

The above comprise the whole number of Protections from which I have received reports for the present quarter.

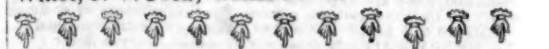
Yours &c.,

J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

Will our exchanges have the kindness to copy the following, we have been compelled to get our paper to press rather earlier than usual this week, consequently have not had time to dissect the

The Vote on the Ten Hour Bill.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Pheonix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47



NAYS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelle, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Spaulding, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—47.



ABSENTEES.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Towasend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—34.

It will be an excellent opportunity for Protections to forward their subscriptions by their delegates to Auburn. We expect to meet them there, and hope the delegates will have many additions to our subscription list.